DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 069 316 LI 003 983

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TITLE	Statistics on Book Production, Periodicals and Libraries.
INSTITUTION	Tanganyika Library Service (Tanzania).
PUB DATE	Apr 72
NOTE	27p.; (10 References); Paper presented at the Regional Seminar on Statistics of Culture and Mass Communication in Africa (Addis Ababa, 19-26 April, 1972)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Bibliographies; *Books; *Directories; Foreign Countries; Libraries; Library Planning; *Library Services; National Libraries; *Periodicals; Printing; *Publications; Reading Materials; Statistical Data; University Libraries
IDENTIFIERS	Africa; Library Statistics; *Tanganyika

ABSTRACT

The Libraries (Deposit of Books) Act 1962 requires printers in Tanzania mainland to deposit one copy of all books printed by them with the librarian of the University of Dar es Salaam and in 1963 the Minister for Education issued the Libraries (Deposit of Books) Order which extended the Act by requiring printers to deposit a further copy with the Director of the Tanganyika Library Service. In 1970, the Tanganyika Library produced "Printed in Tanzania in 1969," the first Tanzania National Bibliography. This National Bibliography is compiled yearly by the Tanganyika Library Service and is based on definitions adopted by Unesco as shown in Appendix I. Appendices II and III give a breakdown of the 1970 Tanzania National Bibliography. It is noted that 143 titles were in English, 73 in Kiswahili, and the rest in other languages. The Tanganyika Library Service has also published an annotated "Directory of Libraries in Mainland Tanzania." It is difficult to give overall accurate statistics on various types of libraries. However, some statistics relating to the Tanganyika Library Service and the library of the University of Dar es Salaam are shown in Appendices IV, V and VI. (Author/NH)

ED 069316

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON STATISTICS OF CULTURE AND MASS COMMUNICATION IN AFRICA. Addis Ababa 19th-26th April, 1972.

TANZANIA by Ezekiel E. Kaungamno, B.A., M.L.S., Director Tanganyika Library Service.

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Statistics on book production, periodicals and libraries

1. Organization of statistical services

The Tanganyika Library Service and the Library of the University of Dar es Salaam each keep statistics on book production. The Libraries (Deposit of Books) Act 1962 requires printers in Tanzania mainland to deposit one copy of all books printed by them with the librarian of the University and in November 1963, following the establishment of the Tanganyika Library Service, the Minister for Education issued the Libraries (Deposit of Books) Order, 1963 which extended the Act by requiring printers to deposit a further copy with the Director of Library Services. The University library includes lists of items received on legal deposit in their monthly Bulletin and Accessions List. In 1970, the Tanganyika Library produced Printed in Tanzania in 1969, the first Tanzania National Bibliography, a list of publications printed in mainland Tanzania during 1969 and deposited with the Tanganyika Library Service and the Library of the University of Dar es Salaam, together with some publications published in Tanzania but printed elsewhere. The 1970 Tanzania National Bibliography has also been published and work is well advanced on a cumulation covering the years 1964 to 1968. Before 1970, there was no comprehensive bibliography of current Tanzania publications. The only source for a 'Tanzania national bibliography', known to the public at that time was the journal Tanzania Notes and Records.

The Tanganyika Library Service has also published an annotated Directory of libraries in mainland Tanzania. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting publishes an annual Press Directory listing newspapers and magazines published in the country.

2. Method of collection and processing of data

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comply with the law. Material published before the enactment of legal deposit laws has been acquired through donations, exchange and purchase. Questionnaires have proved useful and publishers as well as printers realize that the publication of the National Bibliography publicizes their products.

(ii) The Directory of Libraries in mainland Tanzania and the Press Directory

The directory has been compiled from the information supplied by various libraries in the country as a result of sending a questionnaire to them and from other sources such as Karibu Tanzania, a tourist magazine, the Post Office Directory and the Financial Statement and Estimates of Revenue and Public Expenditure. Questionnaires and printed sources have also been used for compiling the Press Directory.

B. Interpretation of statistical data

(i) Book production

In his book entitled The Book Revolution, Professor Robert Escarpit has rightly pointed out that "the difficulty in classifying books and the impossibility of defining them precisely makes the task of preparing and interpreting publishing statistics an extremely hazardous one". However, as a result of the standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals adopted by Unesco Conference in 1964 and 1970 respectively, uniform definitions have been agreed upon.

The yearly national bibliographies compiled by the Tanganyika Library Service have been based on definitions adopted by Unesco as shown in Appendix I. However, as pointed out in the 1969 Printed in Tanzania, "many items, which in a more highly developed country would be regarded as of small significance, have been included, since in a country where book production is in its infancy these items assume an importance far beyond their intrinsic worth. They give a

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of the country the only items available, for people to read. Additionally every attempt has been made to include mimeographed publications of importance which, in a country with a more well developed publishing industry and larger reading public, would have been dignified by appearance in print". Appendices II & III give a breakdown of the 1970 Tanzania National Bibliography. It is important to note that 143 titles were in English, 73 in Kiswahili, and the rest in other languages. There is a great shortage of books in Kiswahili, the titles being just over 500 so far.

(ii) Libraries

(a) National libraries

There is no national library as such in Tanzania. Some of the functions of a national library are performed by the University Library and the Tanganyika Library Service because it is considered that the formation of a separate national library would result in unnecessary duplication.

(b) Academic and educational libraries

(i) University. On the whole the position is highly satisfactory. Bookstock and buildings are excellent, though lack of suitably qualified staff gives some cause for anxiety.

(ii) College. Many of the Technical and Teachers College libraries have been provided with good library buildings but the stocking and staffing of these are less than adequate. Seminars and courses for teacher/librarians are held annually in order to improve the status of libraries.

(iii) School. Many of the new secondary schools have been provided with fine school library buildings and encouraging

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(iii) School. Many of the new secondary schools have been provided with fine school library buildings and encouraging progress is being made with the provision of new school libraries, either in new buildings or in converted premises, in older schools. In general, the bookstock

in these libraries can only be described as poor and in many cases is downright appalling. The staffing position also gives rise for concern. Libraries in primary schools are virtually non-existent.

In Tanzania, the Tanganyika Library Services Board which is responsible for library development generally, has started a comprehensive secondary school library service, based initially on three administrative regions consisting of about 15 secondary schools in all. It is envisaged to extend the service to a fourth region in 1972/73. The service will result in the reorganization of existing libraries, the provision of loan collections with a target of 10 books per student, and it has been accepted that the training of teachers in basic library skills and in the use of libraries is absolutely essential to the success of this programme.

(c) Special libraries

(i) Industrial and commercial libraries. These are non-existent, in the sense of well organized collections in individual industries. However, en encouraging start has been made with the provision of library and information in the National Development Corporation, though the emphasis is more commercial than technical. A good start has also been made with the development of a financial library in the Bank of Tanzania.

(ii) Government libraries. Most Government Ministries and departments have a collection of books in a room labelled "library", and many employ one or two clerks who are called "library assistants". In general the situation is appalling.

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Though lack of sufficient professional staff has made development difficult, a committee of the Tanganyika Library Services Board has been appointed to try to coordinate the development of government and special libraries with that of library development generally.

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NB. Plans are well advanced for the establishment of a National Certificate Course which will train library assistants for various categories of libraries.

(d) Public libraries

A start has been made. The following types of services are provided:

(i) The National Central Library, the administrative headquarters, has a fully organized public reference and lending service for both adults and children; a central book processing and supply unit.

(ii) There are branch libraries in Arusha, Bukoba, Iringa, Kibaha, Korogwe, Moshi, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Tanga.

(iii) There is a rural (mobile) library service operating from Mwanza, Tanga, and Kibaha. A fourth mobile library van has been ordered and it will operate from the Moshi branch library.

(iv) Loan collections are provided to a wide variety of institutions.

(v) There is a nation-wide postal library service.

(vi) A school (including mobile) library service is provided.

(vii) There is a special and government library advisory and training service. Five libraries are at present staffed by the Library Service personnel.

It is very difficult to give overall accurate statistics on various types of libraries for reasons which will be given later. However, it is possible, given ample time, to give detailed statistics relating to the Tanganyika Library Service and the library of the University of

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3. Purpose of statistics

According to the Tanganyika Library Services Board Act, 1963, the functions of the Board are to promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in mainland Tanzania. The statistics are essential for library planning. With the standardization of library statistics it is possible to compare the standard of libraries in Tanzania with those in well developed countries and to correct the deficiencies.

4. Problems

The problems regarding collections of statistics on book production are dealt with in detail in the book entitled The Bibliography of Africa, particularly the article by Mr. H. Holdsworth on The acquisition and recording of current Tanzanian materials. The following quotation puts the problems in a nutshell:

> "Deposit libraries are naturally in the most favourable position to collect, yet even they find breakdowns in supply through failures in the mechanics of distribution, through the absence of trade lists and regular publishers' and printers' lists, through the fact that printings tend to be small and are soon sold, and that reprintings are few, through the existence of so much material which is not available through the trade and therefore not supplied on deposit by printers, who in Tanzania are responsible for delivery, through the failure of many printers and publishers to hold stocks for long periods, particularly of newspapers and magazines. There are failures also on the part of libraries which do not have the staff to claim missing parts promptly, or to devote the necessary time to becoming informed about all local publications."

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Worse still there is no central body responsible for library statistics. Any statistics kept by the Tanganyika Library Service and the University Library are compiled irregularly and are not kept up to date because of shortage of staff. Whenever the questionnaires are used to collect statistics, they are not completed properly mainly because those who fill in the forms are not competent. The following is a case in point:

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In 1967 the Ministry of Education requested the Tanganyika Library Service to collect and compile data and statistics for the completion of a UNESCO questionnaire. The following is what the Director of Tanganyika Library Services reported to the Ministry regarding the questionnaire:

> "I must report that I have been unable to carry out this instruction successfully. On receipt of the Ministry's letter an immediate start was made and all libraries in Tanzania known to fulfil the requirements of the Unesco questionnaire were circulated with an internal questionnaire containing explanatory notes. Due to the relative inaccessibility of many libraries this was seen as the most effective method of collecting the necessary information.
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> Unfortunately this procedure depended largely on the goodwill and cooperation of the libraries concerned and I regret to report that the questionnaire was ignored by the majority of libraries to whom it was circulated. I might add that these included some twenty-two government and associated departmental libraries. Non-return of the questionnaire meant no data to process. The only alternative that exists would be to relieve staff to undertake the lengthy research involved by a personal visit to each and every library. This is patently out of the question in a developing country like Tanzania with its priority demands on trained staff, the Tanganyika Library Service being no exception".

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E.E. Kaungamno
Director of Library Services.

Dar es Salaam
22nd March, 1972.

DEFINITIONS

1. The book production statistics referred to in the recommendation mentioned above should cover printed non-periodical publications which are published in a particular country and made available to the public, and, in general, are publications which should be included in the national bibliographies of the various countries, with the exception of the publications listed below:

(a) Publications issued for advertising purposes, provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge:

(i) Trade catalogues, prospectuses and other types of commercial, industrial and tourist advertising;

(ii) Publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher.

(b) Publications belonging to the following categories, when they are considered to be of a transitory character:

(i) Time-tables, price lists, telephone directories, etc;

(ii) Programmes of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs, etc;

(iii) Regulations and reports of business firms, company directives, circulars, etc.;

(iv) Calendars, almanacs, etc.

(c) Publications belonging to the following categories in which the text is not the most important part:

(i) Musical works (scores or music books), provided that the music is more important than the words;

(ii) Maps and charts, with the exception of atlases; for example, astronomical charts, hydrographic, geographical and wall maps, road maps, geological surveys in map form and topographical plans.

2. The following types of publication, inter alia, should be included in book production statistics:

(a) Government publications, i.e. publications issued by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;

(b) School textbooks, i.e., books prescribed for pupils

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(b) School textbooks, i.e., books prescribed for pupils receiving education at the first and second level as defined in the recommendation concerning the international standardization of educational statistics adopted by the General Conference on 3 December, 1958;

(c) University theses:

(d) Offprints, i.e., reprints of a part of a book or a periodical already published, provided that they have a title and a separate pagination and that they constitute a distinct work;

(e) Publications which form part of a series, but which constitute separate bibliographical units;

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(f) Illustrated works:

(i) Collections of prints, reproductions of works of art, drawings, etc., when such collections form complete, paginated volumes and when the illustrations are accompanied by an explanatory text, however short, referring to these works or to the artists themselves;

(ii) Albums, illustrated books and pamphlets written in the form of continuous narratives; with pictures illustrating certain episodes;

(iii) Albums and picture books for children.

3. In compiling these statistics, the following definitions should be used:

(a) A publication is considered to be non-periodical if it is published at one time, or, at intervals, by volumes, the number of which is generally determined in advance;

(b) The term printed includes reproduction by any method of mechanical impression, whatever it may be;

(c) A publication is considered to be published in a particular country if the publisher has his registered office in the country where the statistics are compiled, the place of printing or place of circulation here being irrelevant. When a publication is issued by one or more publishers who have registered offices in two or more countries, it is considered as having been published in the country or countries where it is issued;

(d) A publication is considered as being made available to the public when it is obtainable either by purchase or by distribution free of charge. Publications intended for a restricted readership, such as certain government publications, those of learned societies, political or professional organizations, etc., are also considered as being available to the public.

(e) A book is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in the country and made available to the public.

(f) A pamphlet is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country adn made available to the public;

(g) A first edition is the first publication of an original or translated manuscript;

(h) A re-edition is a publication distinguished from previous editions by change made in the contents (revised edition) or layout (new edition);

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(i) A reprint is unchanged in contents and layout, apart from corrections of typographical errors in the previous edition. A reprint by any publisher other than the original publisher is regarded as a re-edition;

(j) A translation is a publication which reproduces a work in a language other than the original language.

(k) A title is a term used to designate a printed publication which forms a separate whole, whether issued in one or several volumes.

Appendix II

STATISTICS ON PRODUCTION IN 1970
Number of titles, classified by Subject

Subject Groups	UDC Headings 1	Total number of titles. (first edi. & re-edi.)			Number of titles of first edi,only		
		Books	Pamp.	Total	Books	Pamp.	Total
1. Generalities	0	2	8	10	2	8	10
2. Philosophy, psychology	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
3. Religion, theology	2	21	16	37	20	13	33
4. Sociology, statistics	30-31	3	2	5	2	2	4
5. Political science political economy	32-33	26	50	76	26	50	76
6. Law,public administration, welfare,social relief, insurance	34,351-354,36	7	20	27	7	20	27
7. Military art and science	355-359	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Education	37	5	19	24	4	19	23
9. Trade, communications, transport	38	2	3	5	2	3	5
10. Ethnography, manners & customs, folklore	39	3	-	3	3	-	3
11. Linguistics, philology	4	4	3	7	2	3	5
12. Mathematics	51	5	-	5	5	-	5
13. Natural sciences	52-59	1	-	1	1	-	1
14. Medical sciences, public health	61	4	1	5	4	1	5
15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts	62,66-69	1	4	5	1	4	5
16. Agriculture, forestry, Stockbreeding,hunting,fishing	63	2	4	6	2	4	6
17. Domestic science	64	1	-	1	1	-	1
18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport	65	-	5	5	-	5	5
19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema,theatre,radion,televi ion	70-78,791-792	1	3	4	-	3	3
20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports,	790,793-799	-	2	2	-	2	2
21. Literature (a) Fiction (b) Literary texts	8	5 3 5	2 1 2	7 4 7	5 2 5	2 1 2	7 3 7
22. Geography, travel	91	2	4	6	2	4	6
23. History, biography	92-99	6	5	11	6	5	11

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		Books	Pamp.	Total	Books	Pamp.	Total
1. Generalities	0	2	8	10	2	8	10
2. Philosophy, psychology	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
3. Religion, theology	2	21	16	37	20	13	33
4. Sociology, statistics	30-31	3	2	5	2	2	4
5. Political science political economy	32-33	26	50	76	26	50	76
6. Law,public administration, welfare,social relief, insurance	34,351-354,36	7	20	27	7	20	27
7. Military art and science	355-359	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Education	37	5	19	24	4	19	23
9. Trade, communications, transport	38	2	3	5	2	3	5
10. Ethnography, manners & customs, folklore	39	3	-	3	3	-	3
11. Linguistics, philology	4	4	3	7	2	3	5
12. Mathematics	51	5	-	5	5	-	5
13. Natural sciences	52-59	1	-	1	1	-	1
14. Medical sciences, public health	61	4	1	5	4	1	5
15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts	62,66-69	1	4	5	1	4	5
16. Agriculture, forestry, Stockbreeding,hunting,fishing	63	2	4	6	2	4	6
17. Domestic science	64	1	-	1	1	-	1
18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport	65	-	5	5	-	5	5
19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema,theatre,radion,televi ion	70-78,791-792	1	3	4	-	3	3
20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports,	790,793-799	-	2	2	-	2	2
21. Literature	8	5	2	7	5	2	7
(a) Fiction		3	1	4	2	1	3
(b) Literary texts		5	2	7	5	2	7
22. Geography, travel	91	2	4	6	2	4	6
23. History, biography	92-99	6	5	11	6	5	11
TOTAL	0/99	109	155	264	101	151	252
School textbooks and children's books already identitied in the above-mentioned subject groups should also be counted separately in the two following additional groups:							
(a) School textbooks		30	-	30	30	-	30
(b) Children's books							

1. Universal Decimal Classification.
2. Reprints should not be counted in the number of titles, but only in the number of copies.

Appendix III

STATISTICS ON PRODUCTION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS IN 1970
Number of titles and copies, classified by subject and educational level.

Subject groups	UDC Headings 2	Number of titles of textbooks designed for education			
		at 1st level	at 2nd level	Total	
1. Generalities	0	-	-	-	
2. Philosophy, psychology	1	-	-	-	
3. Religion, theology	2	-	-	-	
4. Sociology, statistics	30-31	1	-	1	
5. Political science, political economy	32-33	3	5	8	
6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance	34,351-354,36	-	2	2	
7. Military art and science	355-359	-	-	-	
8. Education	37	4	2	6	
9. Trade, communications, transport	38	-	3	3	
10. Eehnography, manners and customs, folklore	39	2	-	2	
11. Linguistics, philology	4	3	-	3	
12. Mathematics	51	2	2	4	
13. Natural sciences	52-59	-	-	-	
14. Medical sciences, public health	61	1	1	2	
15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts	62,66-69	-	1	1	
16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing	63	-	-	-	
17. Domestic science	64	-	-	-	
18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport	65	-	-	-	
19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television	70-78,791-792	-	-	-	
20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports	790,793-799	-	-	-	
21. Literature (a) History of literature and (b) literary criticism	8	2 -	4 -	6 -	
		-	-	-	

Subject groups	UDC Headings 2	Number of titles of textbooks designed for education			
		at 1st level	at 2nd level	Total	
1. Generalities	0	-	-	-	
2. Philosophy, psychology	1	-	-	-	
3. Religion, theology	2	-	-	-	
4. Sociology, statistics	30-31	1	-	1	
5. Political science, political economy	32-33	3	5	8	
6. Law,public administration, welfare,social relief, insurance	34,351-354,36	-	2	2	
7. Military art and science	355-359	-	-	-	
8. Education	37	4	2	6	
9. Trade, communications, transport	38	-	3	3	
10. Eehnography, manners and customs, folklore	39	2	-	2	
11. Linguistics, philology	4	3	-	3	
12. Mathematics	51	2	2	4	
13. Natural sciences	52-59	-	-	-	
14. Medical sciences, public health	61	1	1	2	
15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts	62,66-69	-	1	1	
16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing	63	-	-	-	
17. Domestic science	64	-	-	-	
18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport	65	-	-	-	
19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre,radio,television	70-78,791-792	-	-	-	
20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports	790,793-799	-	-	-	
21. Literature (a) History of literature and (b) literary criticism	8	2 -	4 -	6 -	
(b) Literary texts		-	-	-	
22. Geography, travel	91	-	-	-	
23. History, biography	92-99	-	2	2	
TOTAL:	0/99	18	22	30	

Appendix IV

TANGANYIKA LIBRARY SERVICE

(a) Finance: The Library Service is financed by means of subventions from the Central Governments, local authorities and grants from a number of organizations.

	RECURRENT (In T.Shs)		CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT (In T.Shs)	
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72
Staff	1,484,000	1,616,635	-	-
Books	761,500	1,328,725	485,000	646,000
Building & Equipments	-	-	500,000	704,000
Other	745,868	1,794,243	-	-
T.SHS.	2,991,368	4,739,608	985,000	1,350,000

(b) Staff:

(i) The authorized establishment of the Board was as follows:

	1970/71	1971/72
Professional Librarians	39	32
Trainees	17	14
Administrative Staff	3	4
Clerical Staff	11	94
Library Assistants	40	
Supporting Staff	32	35
TOTAL:	142	179

(ii) The deployment of staff excluding trainees was as follows:

	CENTRAL LIBRARY		OTHER LIBRARIES IN DAR ES SALAAM		UPCOUNTRY	
	1970/71	71/72	70/71	71/72	70/71	71/72
Professional	19	22	7	8	13	15
Clerks/Assistants etc.	34	47	2	2	19	25
Supporting Service	14	16	-	-	17	26
TOTAL:	67	85	9	10	49	66

(c) Training:

(a) Apart from professional librarians all staff are citizens. The following figures indicate the present position with regard to the localization of professional posts.

LOCAL		EXPATRIATE		VACANT		NEW POSTS	AUTHORIZED
1970/71	71/72	70/71	71/72	70/71	71/72	70/71	71/72
18	19	11	13	7	-	3	-

(b) The professional training position was as follows:

	1970/71	1971/72
Absent on courses	10	7
To depart on courses	4	4

(d) Collections:

(a) The library services stocks includes newspapers, periodicals, maps, microfilms, separates in addition to books:

number of organizations.

	RECURRENT (In T.Shs) 1970/71	1971/72	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT (In T.Shs) 1970/71	1971/72
Staff	1,484,000	1,616,635	-	-
Books	761,500	1,328,725	485,000	646,000
Building & Equipments	-	-	500,000	704,000
Other	745,868	1,794,243	-	-
T.SHS.	2,991,368	4,739,608	985,000	1,350,000

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TOTAL:	142	179

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	CENTRAL LIBRARY 1970/71	71/72	OTHER LIBRARIES IN DAR ES SALAAM 70/71	71/72	UPCOUNTRY 70/71	71/72
Professional	19	22	7	8	13	15
Clerks/Assistants etc.	34	47	2	2	19	25
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18	19	11	13	7	-	3	-

(b) The professional training position was as follows:

	1970/71	1971/72
Absent on courses	10	7
To depart on courses	4	4

(d) Collections:

(a) The library services stocks includes newspapers, periodicals, maps, microfilms, separates in addition to books:
The total bookstock at 31st December, 1970 was 246,667 distributed to various service points as follows:

BOOKS IN STOCK AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

Children's	57,309
Adult Fiction	35,604
Adult non fiction	99,604
Reference	9,634
Easy Readers	38,728
Swahili	90,326
Other languages	1,727
	332,927

Appendix V

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE TANGANYIKA LIBRARY SERVICE: YEAR 1972/73

Type of data	Category of Library Public (public supported)
1. Year to which the data refer	1972/73
2. Number of libraries	
(a) administrative units	
(b) service points	11
3. Collections	
(a) holdings of printed materials	332,927
(b) holdings of manuscripts	-
4. Annual additions	
(a) printed material and microcopies	100,000
(b) manuscripts	-
5. Number of titles of current periodicals	610
6. Annual number of visits to the libraries	-
7. Number of registered borrowers (National Central Lib.)	17,924
8. Current expenditures	
(a) Total	Shs.5,906,563/-
(b) Employees	" 1,845,698/-
(c) acquisitions	" 1,664,070/-
(d) binding	" 244,986/-
(e) other	" 2,151,809/-
9. Capital expenditure	
(a) Total	Shs.2,140,000/-
(b) Buildings	" 1,465,000/-
(c) Other	" 675,000/-
10. Library employees	
(a) Total number of library staff	123
(b) Trained librarians	27
11. Librarians who completed training in the year reported	5

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

(a) Finance

The following sums were made available for library purposes:

Recurrent grant (in TShs.)	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
Books	210,000	255,000	530,000
Periodicals	210,000	255,000	630,000
Personal emoluments	888,000	?	?
Other expenses	183,000	?	?

Benefactions

Government of Denmark grant for books for science and new subjects	600,000
Grant for extension to main Library	2,100,000

(b) Staff (as at 30.6.69)

Professional librarians	14	)
Library assistants	13	) 1969/70
Library attendants	15	)
Clerk/typists	11	) over 100
Others	38	)
Total	91	

(c) Collection	1968/69	Library grand total	1970/71
No. of volumes acquired	15,164	115,248	140,000
New serial title subs.	209	1,718	?
Serial titles		8,143	?
Titles catalogued	17,100	67,860	?
Catalogue cards filed in public and staff catalogue	88,350	412,020	?
Bibliography cards filed	5,820	8,900	?
Microfilm reels	225	449	?
Manuscripts	140	166	?

(d) Technical services

	1968/69
(i) Binding	
Full binding	2,586
Flush binding	6,198
Booklets and pads	14,848
Manila sides, cloth spines	17,766
(ii) Photographic unit	
Photographic enlargements	8,267
Microfilm exposures, negative	54,968
Microfilm positive prints	101,857
Photocopies	63,883
(iii) Printing unit	
Printing (offset) impressions	1,244,535

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